

The Cotton Crop.

Since our last article under this head, we have the telegraphic advice by the American steamer Atlantic, bringing dates from Liverpool to 25th of September, and reporting a further advance in that market of one-half penny, or 1/2 cent, per bale, during the three days subsequent to the Cambria's departure, giving additional confirmation of the correctness of our views as expressed in our previous articles, (particularly in that of 14th September.) In which we confidently anticipated a reaction and advance in Liverpool directly the true state of the crop was known by the September steamer, and the silly and exaggerated estimates, sent out and circulated in Liverpool, were exposed by reliable and truthful advice.

The effect of the accounts by the above named steamer Cambria and Atlantic on our market here, has been an advance of five-eighths to three-quarters of a cent, with pretty large sales.

In regard to the incoming crop, the accounts from the country continue unfavorable, and to the same effect as mentioned in our paper of last Saturday. Persons who have come through the Atlantic States during the present week, state the large deficiency in South Carolina and Georgia is a fixed fact, which no one doubts. This deficiency is estimated as certain to be 150,000 bales in those two States, with about 25,000 bales in Florida.

As to Mississippi, Louisiana, and the country sending to this port, it would really seem that we would hardly be justified in expecting much of an increase. The letters and accounts from the Southern and more promising portion of the two former States, continue to exhibit dissipation of the planter, and show, beyond doubt, that there must be an early close of the picking in the upper and Northern counties of Mississippi, where the plant has, up to the latest accounts, been poor and unpromising.

The yield, even with the best of weather, must fall considerably short of last season, and as the season is late, this season or next, with North Alabama and Tennessee, is exposed to a frost, which could do great harm. Indeed, there are accounts now by telegraph from Memphis, received by several houses here, stating that a killing frost had occurred on the 5th and 6th, doing much injury to the crop as far as heard from. In a day or two we will have more full reports by letters, and now merely notice the accounts.

Although reluctant to do so, we offer as an estimate of the incoming crop, the following figures, which, we believe, will not vary much from the actual result:

New Orleans, (including direct receipts from Montgomery).....	850,000
Mobile, say an increase of 50,000 bales over last year, excluding direct receipts at New Orleans from Montgomery.....	380,000
Atlantic States—Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.....	600,000
Florida.....	160,000
Texas.....	40,000

Total Crop.....2,030,000

Should a frost come during this month, we believe the injury to North Mississippi, Tennessee and North Alabama, would curtail our receipts here 50,000 bales at least, besides cutting off the receipts in Georgia and South Carolina, by its effect on the northern portions of those States.

The Crops.

BAVOT SARA, Oct. 13.—The weather is extremely dry, and the sugar on the highlands has been greatly injured by the drought. Grinding will commence generally to-morrow.

COTTON IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippi of the 11th says: "The great drought we are now experiencing, will cause the picking season to be of short duration. It is thought by some of our planters that it will end in many parts of the country in five or six weeks. The great loss to the crop is in the shriveled boll which have dried on the stalk. A little rain a few weeks ago would have made a great change for the planter's interest. We have found the crop in Jefferson very poor. It is all reported to be a bad crop in Washington and Claiborne. In Warren, the crop is better than was expected."

CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—The Fond du Lac Journal says: "The corn crop in northern Wisconsin proves to be very heavy. This will in part compensate for the partial failure of the wheat crop. Potatoes are rotting in some localities, but generally speaking the crop is a good one."

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 12th, says this is the most favorable season for picking ever recorded. The overfilled lands, with such a fall as that of 1839, will yet yield as good crops as the high of places.

Many that boasted of high places last spring, and confidently expected full crops, find after picking over their fields the second time, that the bolls to open are like angels' faces, few and scattering.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 16.

By the arrival yesterday of the steam ship Galveston, we have received papers from the city of Galveston to the 11th inst. We find no news of much importance.

The citizens of Indiana, says the Victoria Advocate, illuminated their houses on receiving intelligence of the passage of the Pearce bill. Nineteen-twentieths are in favor of the proposition.

The Civilian proposes to make a very novel use of the money to be received from the U. S. It is that after paying off the debt of Texas three millions will remain. This sum is to be received in U. S. Bonds bearing five per cent interest, which will yield a revenue of \$150,000 per annum—more than sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the State Government. This would enable Texas to do what no other State has done—abolish all taxes.

In regard to the crops in Texas, the Civilian says: Cotton picking was never more productive anywhere than it has been in Texas of late. The bolls are almost all matured and open, and the quantity picked out daily to the hand is greater than we have ever known before in Texas. Two hundred pounds is looked upon as a small day's work, and the quantity picked in some cases are almost incredible. We regret to add that this state of things cannot long continue, as the whole crop will probably be picked out the present month. The yield is from a third to a half less than usual, though in a few cases full crops have been made.

A letter of a late date from Harrison county, says the cotton crop is turning out much better than was anticipated. The corn crop has been quite abundant. An immense immigration has made corn growing very lucrative in Eastern Texas for the last two years.

A letter from Cincinnati, Walker county, says: Cotton picking is at a high point, and is getting more usual, but our planters are now busy getting it out, and owing to the prevailing impression that a decline is about taking place in the price of the article, a great deal will go to Houston by wagon rather than wait the uncertainty of a rise in the river.

A letter from Houston has the following: "The crop of cotton will be much better than was anticipated a few months since, though nothing like a full average crop. The season for picking this year has been as good as could be desired, and the planters are diligently improving it. At least one fourth more cotton will be made in the Trinity Valley this year than any previous year; and if the proportion of the river time, a large proportion of it will find its way to Galveston. The people in the vicinity of Trinity are disposed to establish commercial relations with Galveston."

In the vicinity of Three Forks of Trinity a considerable amount of cotton is now being made. The people in that section are busily engaged in rearing the obstructions to the navigation of Trinity river. It is confidently believed that steamboats will be able to ascend as high as Dallas.

The accounts of the sugar crop on the Lower Brazos and Caney are rather discouraging. The cane on most plantations has ripened only three or four feet high, and in some instances it is hardly worth cutting. Scarcely half a crop will be made this year.

The Victoria Advocate of the 10th inst. gives some awful accounts of Indian depredations in that vicinity. They came within twenty miles of Victoria, and after stealing horses, and committing an outrage upon a female too shocking and horrible to contemplate, much less describe, they succeeded in getting off with their plunder without molestation or harm.

HEAVY DEVALUATION OF A CASHIER.—The cashier of the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank of Providence, the failure of which took place recently, has proved a defaulter to the amount of \$70,000 or \$80,000. He was arrested and held to bail.

The Feeding of Cotton Plants.

One hundred parts of cotton wool, on being heated in a platinum crucible, lost 85.89 parts. The residue on being burnt under a muffle left the whole of its carbon was consumed, lost 12.755, and left a white ash weighing 1.349 per cent of the weight of the cotton. Of this ash 44 per cent was soluble in water. Its constituents were as follows:

Carbonate of potash, with a trace of soda.....	44.29
Phosphate of lime, with a trace of magnesia.....	25.34
Carbonate of lime.....	8.94
Silica.....	4.13
Alumina.....	2.90
Chloride of potassium.....	1.68
Sulphate of lime.....	1.68
Phosphate of potash, and lost.....	6.23
Oxide of iron, (a trace).....	100.00

If the reader will carefully look over the above figures, he will see that potash and lime, united with carbonic, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, and iron, are no less indispensable in the leaves, stems, and roots of the plant. Let us now examine the earthy, incombustible part of its seed:

One hundred parts treated as before, lost 77.387, and the residue, after being burnt under a muffle, left 18.612 parts of a white ash, the composition of which was as follows:

Phosphate of lime, with traces of magnesia.....	61.34
Phosphate of potash, with traces of soda.....	31.73
Sulphate of potash.....	2.65
Carbonate of lime.....	1.68
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.46
Chloride of potassium.....	0.27
Carbonate of potash.....	0.27
Sulphate of magnesia.....	1.68
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	100.00

The above analysis makes the quantity of ash in cotton seed larger than was found by Professor Ure, in 1810, and also larger than that found by the planters in their statements of the elements found in the ashes examined. It will be seen that phosphates of lime and potash form about 95 per cent of the earthy portion of cotton seed; and as one ought to gather some 2000 pounds of seed cotton from an acre, the supply of these phosphates is likely to be too small for so large a crop. The seed is generally known that the phosphate of lime in all is very large; and that it is also abundant in the dung of all animals, and especially of such as eat seeds or flesh, including man, beasts, and birds. In all countries where seeds, such as those of wheat, maize, and other plants, are largely cultivated, (except in the United States,) the manure of all kinds, and especially of such as eat seeds or flesh, including man, beasts, and birds, are carefully husbanded, and fed to growing crops. All bones, wood ashes, (which abound in salts of potash,) and the contents of the vaults of cities, are made to tell in favor of the harvest. If cotton seed will form manure, most certainly manure will form cotton seed. If we could purchase one hundred bushels of cotton seed, and apply it to a field of cotton, it would yield more than eight acres of other grass or grain that is known to cultivators. Every man that keeps a horse should treat a small field of cotton in this manner.

It is cruel to keep a horse entirely on dry fodder through the summer; an occasional feed of green stuff is as necessary to the health of the horse as are the vegetables of the spring to the health and comfort of man. There is no danger of scouring a horse fed on green millet; it seems entirely adapted to the South; and if we could but grow it, or try we need not mourn the fact that the clovers cannot be profitably cultivated in the South.

WATER-PROOF CLOTH.—The best water-proof cloth made is that of India rubber; no other cloth can equal it. Oil cloth comes next in order. Woolen and cotton cloth may be rendered nearly water-proof by dipping them in a solution of alum and the sulphate of copper. These two substances should be used in equal parts, and if we could but grow it, or try we need not mourn the fact that the clovers cannot be profitably cultivated in the South.

LOSING AN INFANT.—Those who have lost an infant, and never as if they were without an infant child. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality; but this one alone is rendered an immortal child; for death has arrested its kindly harshness, and blessed it into an eternal image of youth and innocence.

We know not who is the author of the above thought, but it is a beautiful one, and is worth remembering, who has wept in passionate agony over a dead babe, who has lived to love the memory of the lost one better than she loves the survivors. We speak not now of the unhappy instance where those whose death has spared growth to be the pain of a parent's existence, but of the more frequent cases where the ties of gratitude, so strong in childhood, gradually grow weakened by absence, where the mother is almost forgotten by the child, where the babe grows up into the stern, selfish man who stands before her was the babe she dandled in her arms, and who then smiled gratefully upon her, and may well wonder, as she often does, the infant who died, and who still is to her the prattling happy babe. Thus, even in sorrow, there is consolation. We lay the child in the tomb and weep tears of agony as we do it; but we forget what temptations it escapes, what changes it is preserved from. Nor is this all. We doubt if there is a beautiful thing in the world, more lovely than to think of her children as pure and holy infants, that as men full grown, even though honors may thick around them and thousands call them great.

From the following, which we find in the Stockton (California) Herald, it will be seen that the "tick" business leads to disastrous result among gamblers in everything else:

"There is nothing like an excessive tick business." A new sign since, a sucker appeared at one of the numerous monte banks in this city, and inquired, with a malicious nasal twang, hung to his voice, "If you 'lowed a man to bet his pile on them 'ere heads?"

The dealer looked up, and his eye rested on the person of an individual who was neither tall or short, but of a middle height, and who had measured the same way you took him; who stood looking on the game, and who had just asked the question. He was a quiet genius, for this world, and he seemed to know it. His hair hung down in long, brittle, and his head looked for all the world like a flat-head Indian's; it was a long, low, rakish looking head, and stuck upon a pair of shoulders that seemed broad enough to sustain the Rhodian Colossus. His body was as large as a punchon of rum, and his legs resembled legs of lead. A pair of eyes something like a fly in a plate of Goshen butter, displayed upon the face of the sucker, and he there stood, the very shape of an interrogatory—"Yes, you may bet your pile," said the dealer.

The little big man hitched up his pants, and after a long search, excavated from the depths of his capacious shirt, a bag containing his pile, and slapping it down on the counter, said, "I go two hundred on that, home."

The cards were turned, and he lost. Again, and he won. The money fluctuated like the pendulum of a clock, until the dealer concluded he had won sufficient to cover the amount in the bag, and consequently prepared to weigh it.

Much has been written about the advantages of cutting green food for cattle and horses, rather than let them run upon the grounds and trample down as much as they eat. In the Northern States corn is extensively used for soiling, as is also clover; but there is no grass or grain that we have ever seen that can compare with the Indian millet. It is highly nutritious, and it is very easy to cut to the ground in ten days be fit to cut again. There is no telling the amount of fodder that an acre of millet will produce. The yield of a clover field at the North is thought to be great when it is cut twice in the season; but this millet may be cut at least ten times, and each cutting will yield as much sweet nutritious food for horses or stock as the same amount of land in clover.

This millet was brought to this section of country some years ago from Florida, by the late Martin Brooks; and we are not aware that it is generally known among cultivators. The blade resembles corn. In a good soil it grows eight or ten feet high, and is as nutritious as the clover, and in the shape of a cat tail. It is cultivated in drills, and tilled in all respects like corn; and we venture the assertion, that one acre of millet, judiciously cut, will yield more soiling or drying than eight acres of other grass or grain that is known to cultivators. Every man that keeps a horse should treat a small field of millet in this manner.

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